THE WAR PICTORIAL

MAY 1918

A NOTABLE BRITISH AIRMAN:

SECOND-LIEUT. A. P. F. RHYS DAVIDS, D.S.O., M.C.

THE Portrait of Second-Lieutenant Rhys Davids, which appears on the cover, is by William Orpen, A.R.A., one of the official artists on the British Front. Second-Lieutenant Rhys Davids, who is reported to have been killed, was Captain of Eton, 1915 - 16. Leaving school, he entered the Royal Flying Corps, and before he reached his twentieth year he had become one of the greatest flying men on the Western Front. He gained official recognition as "a magnificent fighter, invariably attacking regardless of numbers." He crossed the lines on offensive patrols on fifty - six occasions, and among the chief German pilots he brought down were Schafer and Voss, both famous in their own country. Voss was flying a Fokker triplane, and "crashed" in allied territory after a desperate engagement with Lieutenant Rhys Davids. General Trenchard wired to the British airman, "Well done, again! It was splendid."

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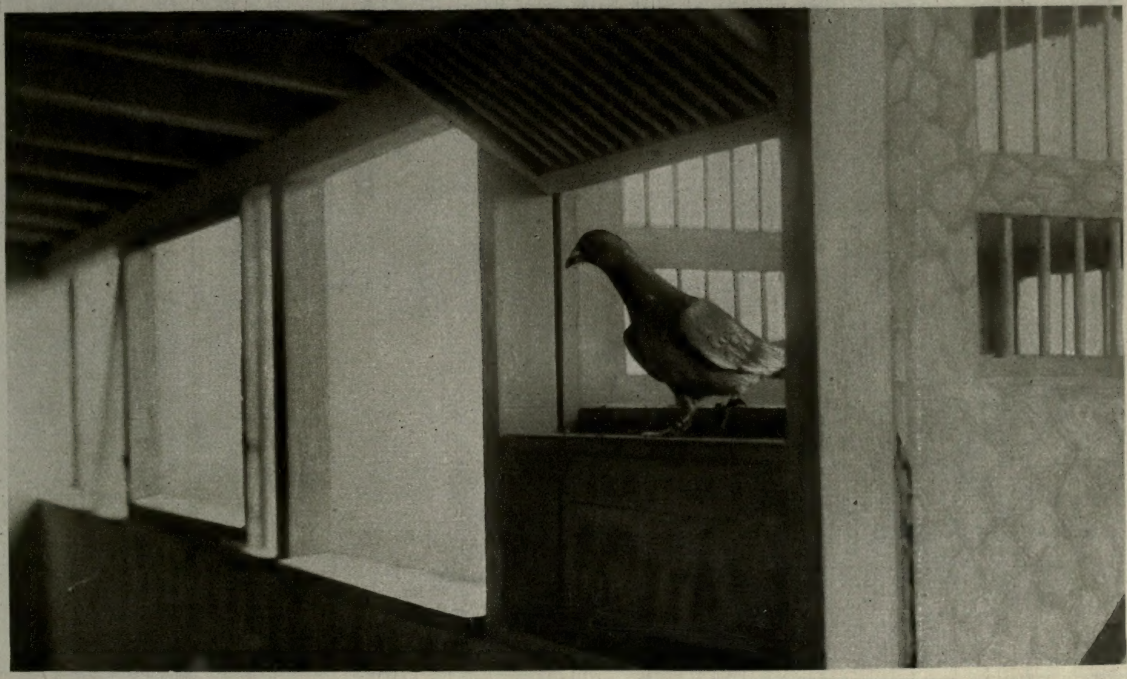
The Royal Naval Air Service Carrier-Pigeons.

The carrier-pigeon is one of the best friends of the hydroplane pilot. If he has news of urgency to send back to his base, or if he is himself in distress, he scribbles a note, places it in the aluminium cartridge which is tied to the pigeon's leg, and sends off the bird with its message. The photographs show: (1) & (2) The pilot releasing a messenger-pigeon; (3) The pilot putting his written message inside the small cartridge; (4) An officer of the R.N.A.S., with a carrier-pigeon which saved the lives of four men, and died from exhaustion after delivering its message.

The Royal Naval Air Service Carrier-Pigeons.



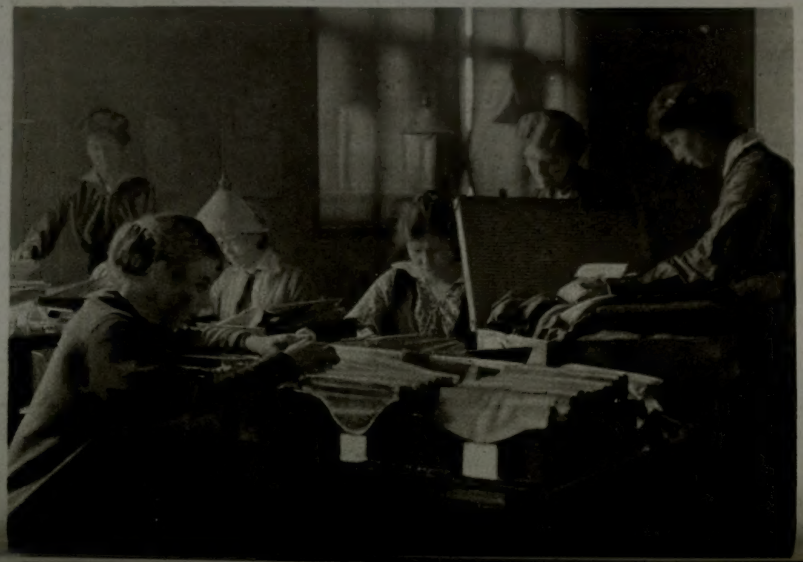
When the bird arrives at its destination, it alights at a carefully balanced platform, and is at once entrapped. Its weight rings a bell to summon an attendant, and the message is taken from it and delivered to one of the officers in charge of the station. A messageless pigeon is a bird of ill-omen, as it indicates that the unlucky pilot has either had his hydroplane sunk, or has had no time to scribble his hasty message. The photographs show a pigeon arriving at the loft with its message, and stepping off the sounding-board.

"The Cavalry of the Clouds": The W

The airmen are the eyes of the infantry, the gunners, and the Staff. The precision of the heavy artillery is due to the sk and daring of the "boy in the air," who, harassed by hostile machines and anti-aircraft guns, directs the fire of the battery to its target. Photographic reconnaissance and the dropping of bombs on points of military importance have become co tant functions of the Royal Flying Corps, and in one month alone 15,837 photographs were taken, and 7886 bombs were d ped

the R.f.C. on the Western front.

tish airmen. The photographs show: (1) Photographic plates being handed to an observer, who is setting out to photograph positions; (2) The airman, on his return, giving the plates to a photographer, to be developed; (3) A pilot of the Royal Corps, who has been on a photographic reconnaissance over the enemy's lines, examining a good aerial photograph; (4) A itish bombing machine, with a small scout; (5) Preparing for a bombing expedition.



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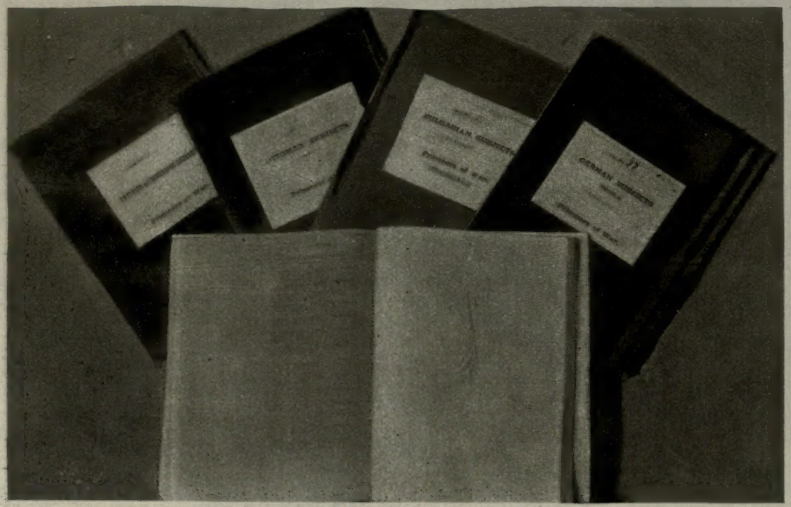

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The Prisoners of War Information Bureau in London regularly supplies to the German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Ottoman Governments particulars of all prisoners who have fallen into British hands (stating their condition, if admitted to hospital), and of all enemy combatants who have died within the British lines. Prisoners' property is stored at the British Museum until the conclusion of hostilities, while the Bureau transmits to the nearest relatives any personal effects of those who have been killed, which have been found on the battlefield. The photographs show: (1) The entrance to the Prisoners of War Information Bureau; (2) Writing up the index cards; (3) The card-index system at work; (4) Packing the effects of "enemy dead" for despatch to relatives; (5) & (6) Prisoners' property stored at the British Museum; (7) The official lists of prisoners which are despatched each week to the enemy Governments: (8) Parcels containing the effects of enemy combatants killed in action.

Felling Timber for Army Purposes: We

Hardly a branch of modern industry is not now represented in the great war-machine. Vast supplies of timber are equ for Army purposes, and large numbers of lumbermen, in all the Allied countries, are now plying their trade in dis[ch]arg[e] military duty. To supplement the supplies thus obtained, even the remains of the shell-shattered trees on the battlefield laid under contribution. The British Army wastes nothing, and the Army Salvage Corps is one of its most efficient serv[ices]

the forests of France and Flanders.

notographs show: (1) Charcoal kilns at work; charcoal is widely used for warming the troops in the trenches; (2) Stacks wood at a saw-mill; (3) British troops, at work in a French forest, preparing to remove a recently felled tree; (4) Sawing as it lies; (5) Canadian pioneers at work within the battle-area in Flanders; the bullets and shell-fragments embedded tree-trunks make their task no easy one.

British Troops Relieving their French Allies.

Recent communiqués have indicated that the British Army is now holding a considerably extended front on the West, thus relieving its gallant French allies. Our photographs show British troops passing some French soldiers, on their way to their new positions. While Britain was preparing her Army, which now numbers more than 5,500,000 men, France bore the brunt of the German onslaught, and thrilled the whole world by her heroic defence. As the British Army has grown in strength and experience, it has taken over an ever-increasing length of front, and it forms to-day the most formidable military instrument of the Alliance.

A Trench "Runner" on the British Front.

Although little is said about him, the trench "runner" is one of the most indispensable men in the Army. He is used as company or battalion messenger for carrying communications between headquarters, when no other means are available. As he has necessarily to take the shortest and quickest way, the "runner" has to carry his life in his hands, often having to pass under fire across the open. In this way many unnamed heroes have undoubtedly gone to their deaths. The photographs above show a "runner" threading his way along the trenches and starting out with his message.

Releasing More Men for the Trenche

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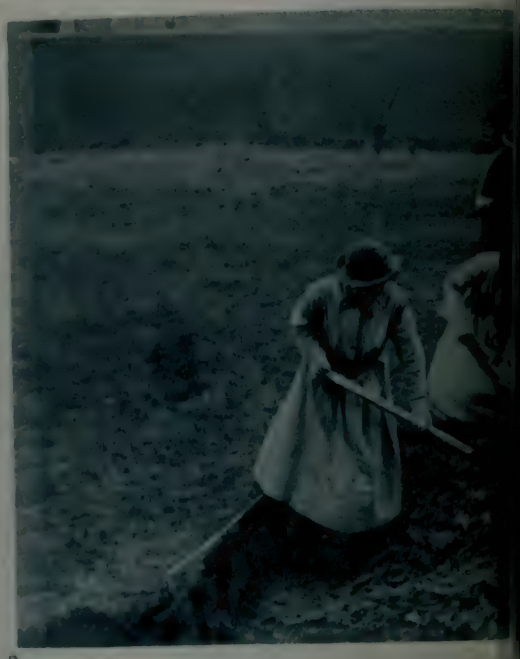

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The military machine is constantly adapting itself to fresh and unanticipated demands, and one of its most remarkable ments has been the growth of the Women's Army, which is now carrying on innumerable forms of work behind t which were previously performed by men. The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps has replaced soldiers in almost a occupations. There are over 20,000 women now enrolled in the Corps, of whom 6500 are serving abroad, 500 are waitir

Women's Army at Work in France.

verseas, and the remainder are employed at home. The photographs show: (1) One of the W.A.A.C. bakers in France, of the loaves she has made for the troops; (2) Digging up the ground in preparation for the planting of potatoes; ful members of the W.A.A.C. after a day's digging in the fields of France; (4) A group of women bakers in France, of their officers; (5) Women of the W.A.A.C. home on leave from France.

America's Military Effort on the Western Front.

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The American Army on the Western Front is rapidly expanding, and has already distinguished itself in action. Considerably more troops have been transported to France than were provided for in the original scheme of the Government. The air programme which the United States has launched is one of gigantic and far-reaching proportions, and many American towns are now devoted entirely to aircraft manufacture. The photographs show: (1) An American transport moored at the quayside; (2) Unloading supplies; (3) American troops lined up after detraining; (4) A train-load of American aeroplanes arriving at an aerodrome in France.

America's Military Effort on the Western Front.

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"They are fit and happy," a correspondent recently wrote of the American troops on the Western Front; "their Hotchkiss barrels polished to a nicety, their trenches stout and impeccably clean, their camps cosy for each five days' relief." The photographs show: (1) An American soldier "digging-in"; (2) Americans learning the use of a trench-gun of the latest pattern; (3) An American observer, camouflaged for climbing trees. The slanting stripes, shaped like boughs render him inconspicuous among the branches; (4) American troops resting on their way to the front.

How the British fisherman fights

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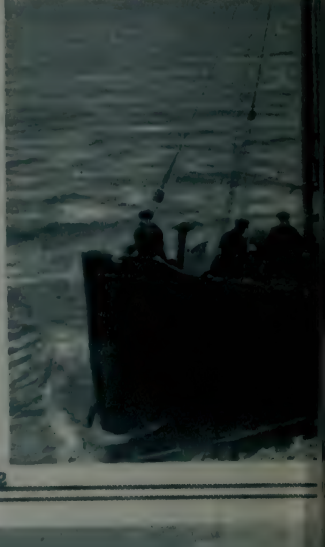

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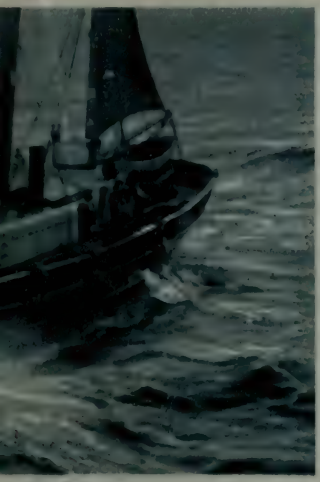
The story of the Channel drifters which, at severe cost, thwarted the attempt of a force of German destroyers to brea thr into the Channel, has already become one of the epics of the sea. One of these little vessels now lies at its basin a the a mass of twisted metal and charred woodwork, to testify to the courage of the British fisherman. The drifte play important part in the war against the U-boat, and, by day and night, is called upon to face the risks and dangers f wa

ts: With the Drifter Fleet at Sea.



o the ordinary perils of the sea. Among other duties performed by the drifter fleet are the patrolling of entrances to etc., the carrying of mails and the trans-shipping of officers and men, carrying messages from flag-ships, etc. The s show: (1) Lowering nets and floats over the side of a drifter to catch U-boats; (2) A typical British drifter; er gun in action; (4) One of H.M. Drifter Fleets at sea.

Preparing the Nets for Catching the U-Boats.

2

The construction of the various devices which are now being used for countering the U-boats involves the employment of a whole army of workers. Large numbers of women and girls are thus engaged on shore work, and, as is shown in the lower illustration, the skilled fingers of the trained seaman are also called into requisition. The photographs show: (1) Women fixing mine-circuits in a pier-shelter which is now used as a workshop; (2) Women preparing material for mine-nets; (3) An old sailor splicing wire to be used for the nets which are catching the U-boats.

With the Grand Fleet at Sea: Filling the Magazines.

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Torpedoes just shipped on board a war-ship from an Ordnance Store Department transport are shown in the upper illustration. The great size of a modern torpedo may be realized by looking at the one in the foreground of the illustration. The portion seen is about five-sixths of the total length. Inside are the propelling mechanism, the compressed-air chamber, and the steering and regulating machinery. The lower illustration shows a big shell, of 15-in. calibre, being lowered through the oblong-shaped hatchway down to the shell-room and magazine, which is in the depths of the hull.

An Organisation that Cover

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The Boy Scouts Movement was founded in 1909 by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who distinguished himself in the South Africa as the defender of Mafeking. It now numbers its members by hundreds of thousands, and branches have been found in quarter of the habitable globe. Its chief characteristics are the training which it gives to the boys in self-dependen and control, its ideal of brotherhood and co-operation, and the skilful manner in which it uses games as a means of ments

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ucation. The photographs show: (1) Some Belgian Catholic Scouts on parade; (2) Some English Scouts cooking their ; (3) Italian Scouts signalling in the mountains; (4) A patrol of Russian Scouts; (5) A group of French Scouts; of the Syrian Protestant College, Beyrut, in camp; (7) Serbian Scouts at sword practice; (8) A review of Japanese Tokyo; (9) American Patrol Leaders, with their totem signs.

A Convalescent Home for Raid-Shocked Children.

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For every child that has been killed in the German air-raids on London, a score have been temporarily unhinged with terror. For some of these innocent victims of cruelty a Home, named after St. Nicholas, the patron saint of children, has been opened at Chailey, in the lovely Weald of Sussex. The photographs show: (1) Some of the children returning from a walk; (2) Some boy patients on their way to the Chailey Craft Schools; (3) Boys at work in the Craft Schools; (4) The Llangattock School of Arts and Crafts for crippled girls suffering from raid-shock.

A Convalescent Home for Raid-Shocked Children.

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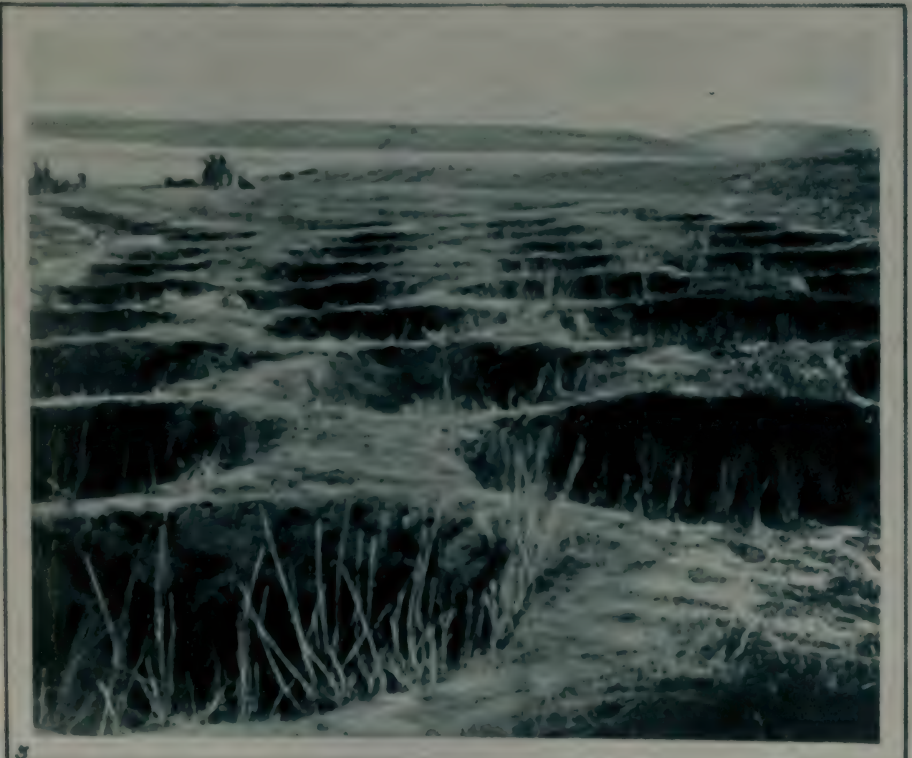
The above photographs carry on the story told on the preceding page. Miles away from thoughts of panic and alarm, the little patients at St. Nicholas' Home can recover strength, happiness, and courage. Educative convalescence is the key-note of the Home. In fine weather the children learn gardening and nature study, and indoors they sing and dance and have stories told to them. The photographs show: (1) & (3) Some of the girls at work in the garden; (2) Tiny children at the luncheon hour in the Montessori room; (4) Girls working in the laundry at the Llangattock School.

On the Palestine front: Bri



In the valley tracks and along the regions bordering on the Jordan River basin, Palestine, no doubt, still remains as of land flowing with milk and honey." Barren, rocky uplands, however, and rugged, mountainous ridges with wid mediate sand wastes, have been the prevailing features of most of the ground over which the British troops have been their way forward. The country has often proved as difficult to traverse—particularly for the "marching regiments"

ps at Work and Play.

atteries—as the Sinai Desert itself. The photographs show: (1) The Imperial Camel Corps at play: a tug-o'-war on tween Australians and Indians; (2) The Imperial Camel Corps on the road: Anzacs passing through a palm-grove; (3) An device which failed to hold up the British advance: pits dug in front of the Turkish trenches. These pits are about deep by four feet wide; (4) Man-hauling a heavy gun with drag-ropes through the deep, soft sand.

The Visit of the Guards' Band to Rome.

The day has gone by when a regiment went into action to the strains of martial music, but the military band has by no means become obsolete. Of military bands that of the British Guards is one of the most famous. Our photographs were taken during a recent visit of the Guards' band to Rome, where they were given a royal welcome. They show the British bandsmen, accompanied by Italian Carabinieri, and followed by a large and enthusiastic crowd, on their way to a concert, which was given for the benefit of Italian soldiers disabled in the war.

British Troops Billeted in an Italian Village.

The number of British troops now on the Italian front has never been stated, but that it is a large one admits of no manner of doubt. The British Army is holding a most important sector of the line, and is under the command of one of the most distinguished and experienced of British Generals. "Magnificent!" was the word used by General Diaz, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, in speaking of the British troops. Our photographs show some "Tommies" enjoying the hospitality of an Italian village, where they are temporarily billeted. Evidently they are quite at home.

Where Christian, Jew, and Moslem Meet: Street

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The capture of Baghdad by British troops a little more than a year ago was a blow to Turkish prestige, second only to the loss of Jerusalem in December last. Under the British occupation, complete freedom of religious observance has been proclaimed, and rich and poor, Christian, Jew, and Moslem, freed from the shadow of Ottoman tyranny, are now able to pursue their callings in peace. The photographs on these pages, which were taken in Baghdad a few months ago, show an interesting

cenes in the Historic City of Baghdad.

ersity of types: (1) A young girl of the better class; (2) A woollen merchant; (3) A Jewish mother, with her three ghters; the girl with her face veiled, on the extreme left, is betrothed; (4) The bazaar water-coolie; (5) A Jewess of d class; (6) A Jewish woman and children of the poorer class; (7) Christian women; (8) Desert Arabs, on a visit to Baghdad; A mother and child, leading a goat along New Street.

Above the Snow-Line on Italy's Northern Front.

The Italian Alpini are all picked men. They hail from the villages and small towns along the border districts of Northern Italy, and their training in mountain warfare has been carried out, alike in winter and summer, with Spartan rigour. Before the war the Italian Army possessed several brigades of Alpini troops, distributed at centres where the mountain passes debouch into the plains. Since the war began, their numbers have, of course, been increased, and the Alpini have performed feats of heroism which rival those of the famous Bersaglieri. Some of them are here seen at work above the snow-line.

The Gas-Mask in Play and in Reality.

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The first of our photographs was taken at a recent festival in one of the liberated portions of Alsace. In the centre of the group is a veteran of the war of 1870, wearing his medals. The girls are in Alsatian dress, while the boys are wearing captured German gas-masks. In grim contrast with this merry make-believe is the second illustration, which shows a Belgian woman and her child, who still live in a cottage near enough to the front to make the use of gas-masks an actual necessity. The terror of life under such conditions may be imagined.

Food Rations in Great Britain, Germany and Austria.

The diagrams on this page are an effective commentary upon Germany's boast that she is starving England out by means of her U-boats. They show that, while compulsory rationing in certain staple commodities has been introduced in Great Britain, in order to secure a more equitable distribution of supplies, the rations are far more generous than those available in enemy countries, and that many articles still unrationed in Great Britain, are rigidly rationed, or are totally unobtainable, in Germany and Austria. The plates in the diagrams have been drawn to the scale of six inches in diameter.

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